THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 145

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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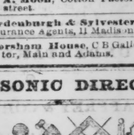

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Heshvan, 29th October....."
1st Kisleu, 28th November....."
1st Tebec, 27th December....."
1st Shebat, 27th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 28th February....."
1st Nisan, 29th March....."
1st Eyar, 28th April....."
1st Sivan, 27th May....."
1st Tammuz, 26th June....."
1st Ab, 26th July.....
1st Elul, 25th August.....

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1868.
Thursday Thursday, 9th April.....
Good Friday, 10th April.....
Easter Sunday, 12th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November.....
In each year.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANCHORNA, No. 183. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 294 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 138. Meets 24 Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second.—A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pallen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 293. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Attelle, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

MARTINEY, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

RICHMOND, No. 81 (C. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—294 Front street. George Mellersh, 32d, W. M.; B. K. Pallen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Ill. Bro. S. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

OTHEY Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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20 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pallen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomkinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIES Council of K.·.H.·., 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cifrole, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

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DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec17

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Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material, Bending and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of winds. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD COATS MADE NEW — DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING, Done at short notice by ISAAC ISAACS, 54 1-2 Jefferson Street. — ONE REPAIRED!

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Try the work is done. mar8

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Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street.
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SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.
N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after 3 months from date of order.

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Good Fare and Careful Attention.

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SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 237 Main Street, Memphis,
ja22 1m UP STAIRS.

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 361 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. NOV12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCRICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Office, No. 450 Main St., Odd Fellows' Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov21 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street, next tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. apr6 nov22 1y

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov9
GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHES, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 tf

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THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. MCCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

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ARCHITECT,
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PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

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HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
BAVARIAN BITTERS,
The best Bitters in the Market as a
TONIC AND APPETIZER.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

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—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
oct2.

Just Received!
10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.
We have also a large and choice stock of
Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
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D. H. EVANS,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
281 : MAIN STREET : 281
Memphis, : : : Tennessee.
jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO. M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
may8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.
NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, Foreign Fruits
AND PR[illegible]
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

CREDITORS

HAVING claims against the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will come forward and pay the same. NICHOLAS MALATESTA,
Administrators, 252 Main street.
Ed. Burke Pickett, Attorney.
Ledger copy till forbid. dec10

W. P GRAY,
DRUG STORE,
No. 59 Adams Street.
ALL kinds of Drugs, Toilet articles, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, both day and night. jan6 1m

GENERAL NEWS.

—DeBow's Review is to be permanently fixed at New Orleans.

—During the epidemic at Houston, Texas, last fall, no fewer than fifteen persons, editors and printers, of the Daily *Journal*, fell victims. The paper, which had been suspended, has recently been revived.

—Many incendiary fires have occurred in Houston, Texas, lately—no less than eight in two months. This state of things is becoming epidemic, much to the dread of the public and the dissatisfaction of underwriters.

—The decline in the price of cotton during the past year has been remarkable. On the 1st of January, 1867, middling cotton was selling at thirty-five cents per pound. Before the close of the year, and down to its close, it has sold at fifteen to fifteen and a half cents, a decline of twenty cents per pound, or $80 per bale!

—Another effort is being made in Baltimore to raise funds to erect a monument to Edgar Allen Poe.

—Aaron Jones has opened a drinking saloon in Cincinnati.

—Detroit has established a lodging house for sailors, bootblacks and newsboys.

—About three hundred families in Boston, that never knew want before, are compelled this winter to enroll themselves among the destitute.

—At New York, during the past eight years, 706 288 persons had been arrested by the police. During the past year 103,269 persons were arrested.

—The New York *Herald* most truly (which is remarkable) and graphically remarks: "The work of transforming the republic into a military despotism advances with startling rapidity. We have, or are to have, the national Executive reduced to an automaton, the Supreme Court reduced to a nullity, the head of the army reduced to a mere servant of the Radical faction, the States reduced to a mixed despotism of bayonets and negro semi-barbarians; and all this in bold defiance of the Constitution, the pledges of Congress itself and the will of the people. We may well ask the question, therefore, what comes next, or where will be the end of these audacious revolutionary doings of the rampant radical party in power? We can only answer that it is abundantly evident that this party do not intend to stick at trifles or hesitate in any scheme to maintain themselves in power, even to the proclamation, if deemed expedient, that the republic is dead and that the empire has taken its place."

—The Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, Vt., died at his residence in that town on Sunday, the 12th inst., of paralysis, under which he had been gradually failing since March last.

—At Burlington, Vt., on the 15th, there was a meeting called for the purpose of forming a "Grant Club," but it was thinly attended. The *Sentinel* says: "Seven o'clock was the hour for the meeting, but at half-past eight only some twenty-five or thirty persons, ourselves and other lookers-on included, were present, and the meeting was still unorganized. Half an hour later, after waiting in solemn stillness, the number had increased to some forty or fifty." Grant stock is a heavy article thereabouts.

—The Universalist Church at Columbus, Ohio, was burned down on the afternoon of the 19th. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5000.

—The Ways and Means Committee has decided to report an entirely new revenue bill, and making it a substitute for all the laws now in force, instead of adhering to the previous practice of reporting certain amendments to various sections of the old laws, thereby creating confusion in the department and among tax-payers.

—King George, late of Hanover, has not come off so very badly after all. In addition to the 16,000,000 of thalers from Prussia, he has received 4,000,000 which he had sent to London, making 20,000,000 in all, or $15,000,000.

—Liszt, the pianist and priest, is described as having a face livid and apparently bare of flesh, lighted up with strangely deep eyes, and surrounded by long grizzly hair. His dress is that of the Catholic dignity which he holds, comprising a black robe reaching nearly to his heels and buttoning to the neck.

—The late Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Vermont, and President of the House of Bishops of the Episcopacy of the United States, will be succeeded in the latter office by the Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., LL.D., now Bishop of the diocese of Kentucky. Both he and Bishop Mellvaine, of Ohio, were consecrated at the same time with Bishop Hopkins, October 31, 1832.

—A man named Kifer was found dead in Jackson square, on the 14th. He had taken cyanide of potassium. He lost his wife last summer by the epidemic, and shot himself in the mouth, but recently recovered, with the loss of a few teeth. Since his recovery he has proposed marriage unsuccessfully to several girls, and had been seen to kiss the picture of his deceased wife to excess. This picture was found on his dead body.

—An explosion occurred in the confectionary and fire-works establishment of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, in Pittsburg, on Saturday, by which Miss Nancy Campbell and a boy named Fred. Ramsey were killed, and a son of Mr. Schrock received injuries likely to cause his death. The premises were considerably damaged by fire.

—A young woman, named Elizabeth Stang, was arrested in Chicago on Saturday, for attempting to poison her family—mother, brother and two sisters—by putting strychnine in their coffee.

—A woman of the town, named Mag. Gallagher, attempted suicide at Cincinnati on the 19th, by taking laudanum after an overdose of brandy. If she had reversed the order she would have succeeded.

—Miss Catherine Mead, while descending the steps of St. Aloysius Church, Cincinnati, on Sunday last, slipped and broke her leg above the ankle.

—A baby was found in Cincinnati frozen in the snow, on Sunday morning, that had been exposed there immediately after its birth.

—Four young lads while skating back of Covington, Kentucky, on Licking river, broke through the ice on Saturday last, and was rescued in an exhausted condition.

—On Sunday last some words having passed between T. W. Davis and W. Dougherty, at the room of the latter, at Tuscogee, Ga., where Dougherty struck Davis, fracturing his skull, causing his death in a few hours.

—"General" Humphreys, the famous confidence man of Pittsfield, Mass., who eloped with Miss Kenyon, last summer, to Cincinnati, has been sentenced at Sprinfield, to ten years imprisonment.

—Mrs. Margaret Simons tried to start a fire with coal oil in Philadelphia on Friday. Result, as usual in such cases, an explosion and the woman burned to death.

—In Sandusky, Ohio, on Friday, Henry Shade, employed in a saw-mill, got his clothing entangled in a shaft-coupling, and before the machinery could be stopped, was killed.

—Frank Metzger, fifteen years old, broke through the ice at Fort Wayne on Saturday, while skating, and was drowned.

—A paper says that "in parting with the Duchess of Gerolstein," the New Yorkers no doubt expressed a wish to see her "Offenbach."

—It has been learned, officially, that the President has decided not to permit any orders to go from the War Department except in strict pursuance of law, which, being literally followed, will prevent any orders from Secretary Stanton, and compel everything of that character to be issued by direction of the President.

—At St. Louis, on the 19th, A. Litterman, a salesman on Main street, fell on the ice and broke his leg in two places.

—A special telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Burglaries are very frequent in all sections of the city, and the police force very much smaller than in Cincinnati;" which means that burglaries are exactly in the same ratio with the increase of a police force.

—Meade described as a polite, affable, agreeable old gentleman of fifty-five who seems to know nothing in the whole matter, but to act and to do according to orders from higher authority.

—Capt. John J. Hoff, Twentieth United States Infantry, has been appointed a member of the general court-martial convened at Baton Rouge.

—Rev. J. W. Beckwith, Rector Trinity Church, has accepted the Episcopal Bishopric of Georgia.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I write to ask your aid in presenting, as a question for the consideration of our State Legislature, the wisdom of enacting, during its present session, a law prohibiting, under a *specified* penalty, say of one hundred dollars, both the *giving* and selling of any intoxicating liquor to any student of any school in the State; with a proviso excluding from the prohibition the giving of liquors, at his or her discretion, by any parent or guardian to his or her child or ward; and also excluding from the prohibition the administering of liquor as medicine.

No citizen ought to object to such a law. It would not deprive the parent of the right of giving, whenever he might think proper, liquor to his own child. What right has another man to give liquor, except as medicine, to your child without your permission? The law would not prohibit the administering of liquor as medicine.

But though a proposed law would not be objected to by any citizen, and though its passage might be productive of much good, and of no harm, still it ought not to be enacted, unless there exists a necessity for it. It is impossible that the members of the Legislature do not see that there exists, at this time, an urgent necessity for some such law. It is therefore needless to say more on the head of its necessity, than that the existing statute declaring it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to students, without specifying any penalty, or prohibiting the *giving* as well as the selling, does no good, further than barely to express that the laws of Tennessee disapprove of liquors being sold to students.

As to the benefits of such a law, the Legislature would show, by its passage, that the laws of Tennessee regard as an enemy to the cause of education, and as the corruptor of youth, any man who would give, except as a medicine, liquor to a student who is not his own child or ward. The Legislature would also show that its members are sufficiently the friends of education to be of the opinion that a school teacher has *some* rights, and among them the right of demanding that he shall not be put to the many inconveniences consequent on liquors being given or sold to his students.

By such a law Tennessee would be taking a step in the "progressive," and in the right direction, too. The patronage of her boarding schools, of whatever name, colleges, universities, academies, etc., would be increased. The fact that such a law existed in Tennessee, would cause parents in other States to prefer the Tennessee schools to those of other States. A parent, now, who sends his son to a distant school, feels many fears lest that son may acquire habits of drunkenness while there.

Let the legislature enact such a law, and that body will show itself the friend of education; and it will further merit the everlasting gratitude of every school teacher in the State. JAS. BYARS.

General McClernand and General Grant.

General John A. McClernand has addressed the following letter to the Springfield (Illinois) Register:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 6, 1868.

I observe in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th instant certain extracts purporting to be taken from Bedeau's Life of General Grant.

Of which colonnel, now Lieutenant Badeau, it is well enough to say, *en passant*, that he was unknown to me, unless I once saw him hanging around General Grant's headquarters, as a questionable appendage, where he was and still be an ornamental, rather than useful appurtenance. Failing to gain distinction as a soldier, he seems determined to gain infamous notoriety, both as a personal slanderer and plagiarist.

Undertaking, ostensibly, to write Gen. Grant's biography, he has commenced the hopeless task of writing him into the Presidency. In this effort he has gone out of his personal sphere, and only does his master's malice volcano.

It is rather, then, of his master, from his position a more distinguished object, that I would very briefly speak. Let him publish the correspondence—the whole of it—in reference to which he complains—through bispartisan amanuensis. This done, his character for candor and fair dealing will be exhibited in a better light than at present before the public, to which judgment he appeals against a fellow soldier.

Sometimes General Grant's sense of justice, but oftener his passions, have controlled his conduct toward me. Especially has this latter been so exhibited since the brilliant and successful issue of the Mississippi campaign, in which the 13th army corps, which I had the honor to command, bore such a meritorious part. In his official report of that campaign he, either from forgetfulness or malice, falsifies important facts, honorable to that corps and to me, to the disparagement of both. The proof is on file in the War Department, but has never been permitted to see the light.

Only recently, when my name was before the Senate for confirmation to office, he, as I understood, and no doubt truly, descended from the dignity of his station to cause my rejection, thus pursuing me in civil as well as military life.

A man who receives an injury may forgive its author, but that author never forgives the person he has injured.

General Grant should, in prudence, if not in justice, be more forbearing, for no public man of modern times owes as much of reputation and influence to the forbearance of others. If the veil were once lifted and the public made acquainted with his real character, General Grant would stand very differently in public estimation than he does at present. This time will yet come, when the wrong done me and my command will be corrected.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

Reminiscences and the Present.

Mr. DeLeon in a late article on the History of the Confederacy, says:

"It is but just to say that while the flippant pledges of Mr. Benjamin, the idle vaunts of Mr. Walker, and the over confidence of Mr. Toombs, reflected the popular delusions of the hour, there were in the South men more far-sighted and sagacious, who did not share them, but foretold the people of the wrath to come. Not least to this delusive mirror gazed the anxious eye of Jefferson Davis—nor the cold, clear gaze of Alexander Stephens. Unblinded by this glamourie was the penetrating vision of Pierre Soule, or the troubled regard of Robert Hunter—the Falklands of our revolution—ever pining for peace, in the midst of the mad game of war. Many others, also, there were, among Southern statesmen, who foresaw the dread ordeal through which the South must pass, after her new birth; but the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the shouts of the combatants drowned their voices, and carried them along, vainly striving to be heard, upon the surging tide of the revolution.

"Such men were Soule, in Louisiana, Forsyth and Seibels, of Alabama, Sharkey, of Mississippi, Jenkins and Hill, of Georgia, Boyce and Perry, of South Carolina, Mr. C. Rives, of Virginia, and a host of others. Yet these men, who originally resisted the forcible disruption of the Union, and who sought to settle the vexed questions, inside, instead of outside of it, were truer prophets than Toombs or Benjamin. Though, like Cassandra, they warned in vain, and were repaid by reproaches, not by thanks, for their unheeded prophecies, they were faithful to their section to the bitter end, bore uncomplainingly their full share of the sorrows and sufferings they strove vainly to avert, and since the disfranchisement of the South, have stood up more staunchly for the remnants of Southern rights than many of their noisier and more boastful brethren."

More Benefits of Radicalism.

The shipbuilders have addressed to Congress a memorial in which they set forth the following facts, which are the direct result of Radical legislation:

"Our tonnage," says the address, "is reduced one half, while other nations have vastly increased theirs; and the present operations in our shipyards are insufficient to keep up even this small amount. Many yards lie idle, and the grass has grown where formerly was the busiest tread of the workmen."

The Radicals in Congress have fettered our shipping so that it cannot compete with the world's marine. Instead of being the third maritime power, as we were before the war, we have now no rank. Yet the New England manufacturers have no one to blame but themselves. Their despair is like the prostration following delirium. Morrill and Fessenden, of Maine; Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Anthony and Sprague, of Rhode Island, were the leading spirits of the legislation which has brought this state of things about.—*St. Louis Times.*

What has Become of the Negroes.

During the holidays and for a week after, our streets swarmed with the sable population of the country; for the last week or ten days they seem to have quite disappeared. We would naturally suppose they had hired out, and dis-

INSURANCE.

EUROPEAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
Organized 1821.
Agency Established at 65 Wall St., New York, 1846.
Capital in Gold, : : $5,000,000
Surplus in Gold, : : 3,000,000
Policies Issued upon all the Improved Plans.
Death by Suicide, Hand of Justice or Duelling does not work Forfeiture of Policies in this Company.
Thirty Days' Grace Allowed on Annual Premiums.
GEORGE W. L. CROOK,
279 1-2 MAIN STREET.
Gen'l Agent for Tennessee and Kentucky.
ja19

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbocker Building.
Combined Cash Assets, - - $30,800,000.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in amount and reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:

International Insurance Co., assets	$1,400,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets	1,700,000
Astor Insurance Co., assets	400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets	300,000
North American Insurance Co., assets	800,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets	17,000,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., assets	3,000,000

ja12

Three-Fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000
LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WYNN, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 21 instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. F. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howard,	G. W. Winchester,
P. B. Wills,	C. G. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. J. Forrest,
Jacob Weller and	H. De Bovis.
Frank White.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President.....G. W. MCCLAIN.
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....H. M. WHITE.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov28

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.
Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T. Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Cathcart,	Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Morton,
Thos. Boor,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph,	Robert Asheroft,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood,	Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Schulz,	Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
279½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.
THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.
S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. MCDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.
jy10 tf

INSURANCE.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK. Assets	$3,765,503 40
Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Assets	$1,022,706 68
Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI. Assets	$1,000,000
Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital	$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.
Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 11

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.
Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.
ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,898 39
Real Estate	246 994 02
Mortgage Bonds	495,550 00
Bank Stock	1,236,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,984,308 86
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	$4,450,938 27 177,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.
☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by H. A. LITTLETON & CO., nov9 Agents.

COTTON -- COMMISSION

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 PROMENADE STREET.
Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.
W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding and
General Commission Merchant.
Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, and Produce generally. Also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.
☞ Deal for Cash only, consequently at lowest prices. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
328 FRONT STREET,
jal 1m MEMPHIS.

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. P. SELLERS.
S. M. WEBB & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)
Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn
RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT. LEVI JOY, J. D. USSERY.
WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of W. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may indicate.
We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Ironbound Bedding, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. oct1 WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

SIGHAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA
General Commission Merchants,
FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of these articles.
Liberal advances on all consignments.
K. D. LAWRENCE. C. B. CARTER. GEO. W. GILMORE
LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 222 Front Street,
nov3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. H. CASH,
COTTON AND PRODUCE
FACTOR,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn
oct2 tf

TITUS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. dec31 3m

A. H. ISAACSON H. O. SEIXAS
ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.
—AND—
IMPORTERS,
No. 66 Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.
REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of T

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEM, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

PROPOSED SUBJUGATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

It is believed that whenever the question necessarily arises in a case in which individual rights are concerned, in the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal will decide, in accordance with the *unanimous* decision in the DRED SCOTT case on that point, that Congress does not possess and cannot exercise *any* powers whatever outside of the Constitution; and that it cannot govern or legislate for even a conquered country, except in accordance with the Constitution, which is *necessarily* in force wherever the dominion of the United States extends. So it was expressly held even by Justices MCLEAN and CURTIS; and so it must be held now, by any *honest* judge. The Court must therefore hold that military despotisms over the ten Southern States are absolute nullities; that military commissions cannot be substituted for courts of civil and criminal justice; and that the great rights guaranteed by the Constitution cannot be denied anywhere within the domain of the United States. Congress is the creature of the Constitution; and whenever it assumes a power not granted by that instrument, it is an unlawful and usurping assembly, committing that worst kind of treason, the subversion of the Constitution and Government of the country.

Wherefore the House of Representatives *has* passed, and the Senate will pass a bill, requiring the assent of two-thirds of the judges, to set aside as unconstitutional a law enacted by Congress. A majority of one vote in each House may *pass* the law; but a majority of the judges shall not prevent its being enforced, no matter how glaringly unconstitutional it may be.

The Court consists of *eight* judges. To require *two-thirds* of the judges to concur, is to require *six* to do so, as five are not two-thirds of eight. The law therefore requires three-fourths. Of course if it can do this, it can *require* the decision to be unanimous.

It is fortunate for the country that Jacobinism develops its monstrous purposes so rapidly. If it moved more slowly and stealthily, it might demoralize the people by degrees, and mould them completely to its purposes. After subjugating the Supreme Court, it is only necessary to establish a censorship of the Press, which it has as much right to do as to enact the reconstruction acts, or take the public money to educate little negroes with a!

It is the first time, often as the Supreme Court has declared laws unconstitutional, and distasteful as these decisions have sometimes been to the dominant party and Congress, that any party or set of men has proposed to render the Supreme Court powerless to do justice to individuals or States, by demanding that more than a majority of the judges should concur, to enforce the Constitution as the paramount law.

It has not been uncommon for the State Legislatures to enact bad laws in order to effect temporary purposes, and remove obstacles to the execution of their will. The worst laws that ever were on the statute books of some of the States, thus originated. Whenever the action of a Legislature is governed by such a motive, it does all it can to overthrow the Government, law and justice together. The *National Intelligencer* says:

It is feared by these bad men that this whole fabric of tyranny and usurpation, framed by them with so much art, selfishness, and malignity, may be swept away by a judicial decision. Hence this attempt to bully the Court, to shackle its power, and strike down its constitutional functions. It is but following out the fell spirit which dared to threaten the complete overthrow of this last venerable asylum of law and liberty, because, acting on their consciences, these judges gave opinions in the habeas corpus and test oath cases which were in harmony with the Constitution, but in conflict with the interests, the passions, and the purposes of the Radical faction. The aim now is to prevent the Court's pronouncing a decision that the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional.

The Chicago *Times* says:

The introduction and hasteful passage of Mr. Bingham's bill discloses not only that such fears exist, but reveal to the public mind the more important fact that the origin of such fears is the consciousness of the congressional majority that they have been legislating "wholly outside of the Constitution." The bill is a confession of guilty knowledge. Its passage by a full party vote in the House is a proclamation to the country that its authors intend to persist in their course of guilt, and to remove whatever obstacle may stand in its way, even the Supreme Court.

To say that this is revolution is but to state in a word a fact which ought to startle the country from its apathy, and "fire the heart" of every man who values liberty higher than slavery. It is an act of revolution which, had it been committed for a like purpose before the war, would have caused the continent to "shake with the tread of armed men," marching to defend constitutional government against the attempt of usurping traitors to overthrow it, and to rear in its stead a despotism.

As familiarity with danger begets indifference, so familiarity with the despotic inculcations of the war has brought the American people to a state of apathy and indifference in the matter of preserving civil liberty, which, in the light of the past, is both amazing and alarming. It is this apathy which alone renders it possible for a Congress of revolutionists to strike a blow at the sacred shield of our constitutional system, without arousing an indignant people to arms.

If this project prevail, the higher attributes of the court will be destroyed. The principle will be in effect affirmed that partisan exigencies, real or supposed, constitute the supreme law; that the court, created by the Constitution in part to judge of the validity of Congressional action, shall henceforward be powerless, whatever the character of the action may be. To-day the proposition is that, instead of a majority of the judges, two-thirds of the whole shall concur; to-morrow, if necessary, the concurrence of all may be required. There is no limit to the interference if it be commenced—no restriction save that which a majority of the dominant party may for the moment impose upon themselves. They proclaim that they may enact what they please, and may obviate objection on the ground of unconstitutionality by usurping power to mould the decision of the court in any shape which to themselves may seem best. If it be unmanageable after exacting a two-thirds judgment, or a unanimous judgment, the number of judges may be increased; and thus, by one device or another, the independent jurisdiction of the court may be destroyed.

No more significant commentary on the reconstruction legislation—no more startling illustration of the unscrupulousness which actuates the Radical leaders—can be conceived, than that which this affair affords. The cowardice as well as the bravado of guilt is stamped upon its face. It shows an utter absence of confidence in the constitutional efficacy of the measures which are applicable to the South, and an utter want of moral courage to uphold the principles that are involved. A consciousness of right usually inspires calmness and strength, and the party which realizes it seldom shrinks from the contingencies incident to political warfare. The extreme Radicals, however, seem to shut their eyes when they rush ahead. They are afraid of the ground they tread upon, and of phantoms at every turn. Now it is of the President, anon of the District Commanders, and yet again of the Supreme Court. We suspect that they also begin to fear the people in whose name they act, and whose instinctive sense of justice revolts against the abuse of their delegated power. The idea seems to prevail in the Reconstruction and Judiciary Committees that there is no time to lose. The thing called reconstruction must be pushed through, even though it be necessary to muzzle the Supreme Court judges.

The New York *World*, one of the ablest journals in the country, says:

The enormity of this attempt to tamper with Justice in her highest sanctuary, this attempt to destroy the independence of the judiciary, this attempt to degrade and subvert the Constitution by enacting that the laws of Congress deserve thrice the respect which is due to them—the enormity of this attempt cannot be overstated by any strength of language. The proverb, that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, was never more fully applied than to this last project of the Republicans.

In the first place the proposal of such a law is a confession that the reconstruction acts violate the Constitution; a confession that Congress is aware that they cannot pass the ordeal of a judicial examination by an impartial and fairly constituted tribunal. The bill so suddenly proposed is prompted by the expectation that the reconstruction acts will be brought before the Supreme Court within the next few days. The bill, of course, cannot be retrospective; for in that case it would unsettle every constitutional decision ever rendered by the Supreme Court. A disgraceful attempt is therefore to be made by Congress to run a race against the Supreme Court, and hurry an act through impairing the powers of that tribunal before it shall have time to set aside an unconstitutional law. So many Republicans have openly questioned or denied the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, that it is no wonder Congress dares not trust the Supreme Court to pronounce an opinion on the subject. But a bill to deprive judges of their authority is so bold and so wild an infringement of the rights of the court that it will react against the party more destructively than anything it has yet done. The object of the bill is to punish judges for perceiving that an act of Congress is unconstitutional, by depriving them of their authority. Its practical effect will be the same as removing a certain number of dissenting judges from the bench during the trial of a particular class of cases. It is all the same whether Congress flings out three judges in order to reduce the conservative predominance, or whether it simply nullifies their votes by declaring that three judges on one side shall balance six on the other.

The *World* further remarks that the bill is foolish and suicidal, because the Supreme Court has just the same power to declare it unconstitutional as any other. This, it says, the Court would unquestionably do, and the republican party would incur the odium of passing such a bill without reaping any advantage.

Every Judge, of every Court, is bound by the Constitution itself, and by his oath, and the Judicial character itself, to decide a law void that is in conflict with the Constitution. No one can escape from this obligation. When one man sues another in any action, and either of the parties claims a right, privilege or exemption under any act of Congress, no other has a right to object that the law is null, because contrary to the Constitution, which is the *Supreme* law. It is impossible, in a country where there is any justice at all, to make it the law that it shall require the concurrence of six judges to decide in favor of one party, and that five only may decide in favor of the other. It would be a great outrage for any Court to be compelled to say to a suitor, 'It is the judgment of five of us that the law of the case is in your favor; three of us only do not think so, but the opinions of the three must, by law, prevail over those of the five. The five could decide the case in favor of your opponent, but cannot do it in favor of you."

It is said that the opinion of a single judge, when the Court is divided, ought not to overturn the action of a Congress in which there are one hundred and fifty lawyers. The one hundred and fifty lawyers may have been equally divided, and a single numscull or knave may have given the casting vote. Moreover, in the Circuit Court of the United States, a single judge can decide a law unconstitutional, and no law can take away from him that power. Yet, under the new devilment, if the losing party below appeals the case to the Supreme Court, five judges against three shall not *affirm* the decision. So the law gives an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington from the Supreme Court of a State, in certain cases. The State Court decides a law of Congress unconstitutional, by a majority of one vote. Would any State agree that this decision in favour of one of her citizens, or of herself, should be reversed, by three judges against five? It must not be lost sight of, in considering this matter, that not naked *questions* are submitted to the Courts for its *opinion*, but matters of individual *rights*, in *cases* and *suits*, for its decision.

On these points, the *National Intelligencer* says:

It is fundamental to the very conception of a court of justice that both parties to a suit shall have equal advantages. The plaintiff and defendant have equal rights, and when they come into court to demand justice, nothing should be regarded but the merits of their respective causes. A law which should require *twice as many* judges to decide a cause for the plaintiff as for the defendant, or *vice versa*, would do violence to all notions of equity. But the very point in issue between a plaintiff and defendant is often the constitutionality of a law. If one of the parties is to have two chances to the other's one, there is no equal justice; the balance is not held even; two-pound weights are put into one scale, and one-pound weights into the other. It is a burlesque on justice to organize tribunals in such a manner that plaintiffs and defendants do not come into court with equal advantages. In jury trials, although the verdict must be unanimous, the plaintiff and defendant stand on an equal footing. It takes just as many jurymen to decide in favor of the plaintiff as it does in favor of the defendant. If a law should be passed subverting this equitable rule, and making the consent of twelve jurymen suffice for one party to gain his cause, and only eight for the other party to gain his, it would not be a whit more outrageous than a similar distinction for the court.

If an act of Congress is repugnant to the Constitution, it is no law at all, any more than a piece of blank paper. But the proposed bill makes such a bogus law superior to the Constitution itself. When one party to a suit comes into court pleading the bogus law, and his adversary pleading the Constitution, twice as many voices are to be required to vindicate the Constitution as to enforce a law in conflict with it. This degrades the Constitution from its supremacy, and gives an unconstitutional act of Congress a double chance of prevailing over it. Congress might as well make a formal declaration that the Constitution is abrogated as to give its own acts such a superiority.

By the passage of this bill, Congress would usurp the most important function of the Supreme Court, namely: that of deciding on the constitutionality of laws. Congress decides by a mere majority that a law is constitutional, and forbids the Supreme Court to decide, by *its* majority, that it is not. The majority of Congress is thereby made superior to the majority of the Supreme Court in deciding the very class of cases especially committed to the latter. If Congress has a right to make two-thirds of the court necessary to declare a law unconstitutional, it has an equal right to make three-fourths or seven-eighths necessary for that purpose, and thus enable Chief Justice Chase to counterbalance all the rest of the judges. There is no obstacle to fixing the proportion at seven-eighths which does not equally exist to fixing it at two-thirds. If, therefore, Congress has a right to pass such a bill as is now proposed, it might equally pass a bill which would make the decision of Chief Justice Chase, in his circuit, incapable of being reversed when carried up by appeal to the Supreme Court. Nay, if Congress has a right to pass the proposed bill, it has an equal right to prescribe that no law shall be pronounced unconstitutional except by a unanimous decision. A single party tool on the Supreme bench would suffice to render Congress omnipotent. In vain did the framers of the Constitution attempt to establish an independent judiciary, to confine Congress within the limits of the Constitution, if Congress can make its majority more potent than the majority of the Supreme Court in deciding on the constitutionality of a law.

Another thing is to be said, and it is this: Congress has no business to know, and nobody has in any case any business to know that there is any division among the Judges. They do not vote in public, and cannot be made to do so. In the French Courts there never is a dissenting opinion. The whole thing of delivering them, and of one or two Judges informing the parties to the case that they do not assent to the opinion and judgment of the majority, is a wrong, foolish, vicious practice. The Court has nothing to do with the public. It deals only with the rights of the parties. No Judge has any right to appeal to the public from the decision of the Court; and it is certainly a very poor business for him to tell the losing *party* that he *ought* not to have lost his case. The Court is a unit. It has a right to make up its own judgments and deliver them; and, as a matter of *right, no one*, not even Congress, has any right or can have any, to know how the Judges stood upon the matter. The opinion of the minority can not in the nature of things be the judgment of the Court.

The *Intelligencer* thus concludes; and we say to it "*Amen!* GOD GRANT IT!"

In a party view, we have no objection to the passage of this preposterous bill. It will give occasion to such a veto as will make the country ring, and the ears of the Republicans tingle. If it should be repassed over a veto, (which is improbable), the Supreme Court would treat it as null, and the Republican party would have disgraced itself for nothing. If it be meant merely as a menace, to influence the action of the judges in the case about to come before them, it will equally fail, and equally recoil. It gives the Democratic party the advantage of a new and strong issue. The independence of the judiciary, the great bulwark of all our rights and liberties, is involved in the result of the Presidential election.

The Republican party stands on the edge of a precipice. In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, we may see it pushed over and engulfed. Intelligent men expect, and Congress itself hears, that the reconstruction acts are illegal to be declared null by the Supreme Court. From that moment the Republican party will sink "deeper than ever plummet sounded."

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

From the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868. John Sharkey, of Mississippi, is here, and represents that the Constitution which the Convention of the State will submit *will certainly be defeated by the people.* He declares that with confidence, notwithstanding the fact that, upon the passage of the reconstruction bill, it will require only a majority of the votes cast at the election for the adoption of the Constitution. Further, Judge Sharkey states that in case of removing a certain number of dissenting judges from the bench during the trial of a particular class of cases. It is all the same whether Congress flings out three judges in order to reduce the conservative predominance, or whether it simply nullifies their votes by declaring that three judges on one side shall balance six on the other.

Citizens of Virginia, just arrived here, also confidently assert that they can defeat the Radical negro State Constitution about to be submitted. They have no resource for it except by dividing the Radical negro interest. But they say also, that, failing to defeat the Constitution, they will give up the Congressional representation to the freedmen.

It is apprehended, however, that there are so many white Radicals in each of the ten States who aspire to Federal office, that no combination for the election of negroes can succeed. Besides, the National Radical Executive Committee have this matter in hand, and are using all their power in the South to *keep down negro representation for the present, and till after the Presidential election.* They will buy off the negro aspirants, and we learn from good authority that funds are now being raised for this purpose. Any negro nominee for Congress can sell out his chance for a handsome fortune, because, even if a single negro should take his seat in the House prior to the election of President, the Radical candidate will certainly be defeated.

The men of the South could not gratify and delight the Northern Jacobins as much by any other step they could take, unless it were by murdering their wives and children and then committing suicide to the last man, as by sending seventy negroes to Congress. Witness the applause with which a negro from Delaware was lately welcomed as a Delegate to some division of the Grand Army of the Republic. We need not suppose that that dose will nauseate the Jacobin stomach. Nevertheless, if a negro is to be the political peer of the white man, at home, we hope the reconstructed States will make him the peer, at Washington, of the FESSENDENS and TRUMBULLS, who detest Jacobinism in their hearts, sometimes pretend to a little independence, and end by being kicked and cuffed into the traces again. The Northern Jacobin theory is, that the negro is the natural equal of the white man in intellect, if not his superior; and that the intermixture of his "rich tropical blood" will improve the Caucasian race.

The sooner the miserable farce of Jacobinism and Anacharsis-Clootz'sm is played out, the better. It has to run its course. The negro is to sit in Congress, and be forced into white companionship on railroad cars and steamboats, at hotels and places of amusement. That is the holy mission of Jacobinism, and its labour of love.

W. M. B., the New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times*, speaking of the proposed provision in the Louisiana Nig-Radical Constitution, that

"All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State in any conveyance of a public character, and all business places or otherwise, carried on by charter, or for which a license is required from either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of public character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color,"

says:

This is more specific, and gives negroes the right to enter the sleeping-cars, theatres, and ball-rooms of the city. The consequences of enforcing this provision will be very serious. It will occasion frequent conflicts between the races, and will compel the abandonment of many social and dramatic enterprises, unless they shall be adapted to the mixed patronage of blacks and the very small proportion of whites who will associate with them. When we consider that it has been openly proclaimed in Congress that the negro should not vote at the North, but that he must vote at the South—when we remember that the two races are separated in the North in the schools and in all places of public entertainment, we feel the degradation still more keenly. Suppose the argument true that the negro at the North must stand on an equal footing. It takes just as many jurymen to decide in favor of the plaintiff as it does in favor of the defendant. If a law should be passed subverting this equitable rule, and making the consent of twelve jurymen suffice for one party to gain his cause, and only eight for the other party to gain his, it would not be a whit more outrageous than a similar distinction for the court.

If an act of Congress is repugnant to the Constitution, it is no law at all, any more than a piece of blank paper. But the proposed bill makes such a bogus law superior to the Constitution itself. When one party to a suit comes into court pleading the bogus law, and his adversary pleading the Constitution, twice as many voices are to be required to vindicate the Constitution as to enforce a law ing the color-issue distinctly made, and then that all white people, without regard to antecedents, shall unite in resisting this State Constitution when submitted. And this even if these same white people divide among themselves directly afterward and renew hostilities upon other issues.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Cairo *Democrat* of the 21st says: Let the work of organization go on! In Egypt it should be perfect, harmonious and thorough. Illinois is to be carried for the Democracy! To that end the Thirteenth Congressional District must contribute a majority of at least three thousand votes! To our friends in the Center and in the North we say, put us down at that figure, and we will not disappoint you.

—The death of J. C. Hutchinson, Esq., is announced as having taken place on Friday last. He was a practical printer and a man of ability. He has been, in the course of a somewhat eventful life, the head of seven different newspapers.

—Samuel N. Pike's fortune is said to be eight or nine millions, one-third of which he made in the last two years.

—Ex-Minister Bigelow has wholly disposed of his interest in the New York *Evening Post*, and does not contemplate again returning to journalism.

—Bryant has just been elected editor-in-chief of the *Post* for this year, and Greeley to the same position on the *Tribune*.

—Victor Hugo sells his autographs for ten francs—two dollars each—invariably in advance. He makes a large income from this source.

—The Empress Eugenie is reported to be the most graceful smoker in Paris. When Louis Napoleon scolds, Eugenie puffs.

—Manton Marble, of the *World*, is reported to have a salary as editor-in-chief of $4000 a year.

—Henry J. Raymond is a Presbyterian. Mr. Greely, as is well known, is an attendant of Dr. Chapin's Church. The latter has approximated to an orthodox stand-point in late years. Mr. Bonner is a Congregationalist, and Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett a Roman Catholic. William Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper are Unitarians.

—Helena, Montana, is to vote on the third Monday in February as to whether she will be a city.

—Ex-Gov. Arny, of New Mexico, left Santa Fe on the 7th for Washington. He has with him many specimens of the minerals of New Mexico.

—Hon. Jas. Hall, an esteemed member of the bar, died suddenly at Cheyenne on the 11th instant. The body will be forwarded for interment to St. Cloud, Minn.

—The Cheyenne *Argus*, of the 12th inst., learns that T. J. Welsh and a Mr. Ramer were robbed of $5000, near Malad Station, on the road from Solmon river to Boise, and upon Mr. Welsh stating that he knew the robbers and would have them arrested, they immediately shot and killed him. Mr. Ramer was ordered to proceed, and told that if he looked back within half an hour he would be killed also.

—A letter safely reached its destination in Iowa with this indorsement: "There is a ten dollar bill folded in this letter, and if you want it worse than my mother does, take it."

—The St. Louis *Times* newspaper announces the death, in Ireland, of Wm. J. Gleason, who was formerly a collector for that paper, and was charged with Swartwouting with three thousand dollars of its funds. The obituary is brief, and no tears are shed by the publishers.

—Two more cases of trichina are reported as having terminated fatally in the hospital at St. Louis. Even cooking does not always cure the poison in pork.

—A fellow named Sullivan was arrested for obtaining four trunks, contents valued at $800, on a forged order. He implicated Dr. Geo. W. Irwin as author of the forgery, who had heretofore borne a good name.

—During the day the inhabitants near Fort Bridger, Colorado, skim the waters of the creek and obtain kerosene for the midnight lamp.

—The Montana Legislature has passed a resolution asking Congress to appropriate $150,000 to improve the navigation of the Upper Mississippi.

—John G. Nicolay, for five years Private Secretary to President Lincoln, now American Consul at Paris, has in contemplation the writing of a history of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

—Coral Jewelry, which has of late been very fashionable, is said to be to a great extent counterfeit. Much of it is prepared artificially from marble dust made into paste by using silicate of potash, and a little isinglass, and colored by Chinese vermilion.

—Gen. Longstreet recently paid his respects to Gen. Hancock in New Orleans. The latter introduced his host to some friends, as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you a gallant gentleman to whom I am indebted for an ungraceful limp, and whom I had the misfortune to wing, in the same combat."

—The latest bulletin from Jenkins is that Alexander T. Stewart's personal wardrobe does not cost him $200 a year. The truth is, a man with $4,000,000 of income can afford to dress well.

—J. B. McCullah, the Cincinnati *Commercial's* "Mack," it is said, is to be Andrew Johnson's Private Secretary. Good for "Mack," maybe he'll get back to Democratic principles.

—As anticipated, the Military Treasurer of Georgia, on taking possession of the strong boxes, found no money.

—Four hundred inmates of the Deer Island institution, near Boston, were recently poisoned by arsenic, it is supposed, in the food or water. Most of them will probably recover.

—Earthquake shocks were felt at St. Andrew's and Montreal, Canada, at midnight of the 14th inst.

—In the South Carolina Convention a colored Sergeant-at-Arms, who was elected the day before, was induced to resign on account of incompetency.

—In the North Carolina Convention the Radicals took umbrage at a newspaper which called the black delegates "negroes," and passed a resolution requiring more respect from reporters in future.

—There is said to be neither meat, bread nor money enough in Wilkinson county, Miss., to support the inhabitants three months.

—John William Fielder, of Laporte, Ind., was found lying in Union Park, Chicago, on Sunday morning, with a hole through his heart, a pistol by his side and ten cents in his pocket.

—The father of a family at Washington holds a chief clerkship worth $2200, two sons have $1200 clerkships, and another, one of $1400, while the daughter is provided for with a $900 place—nearly $7000 per year to one establishment.

—The officers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company have issued orders to their La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and connecting lines, forbidding the practice of locking the doors of cars, so that passengers may not be debarred a way of escape in case of accident.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton is firmer, but less active; sales, 2800 bales; uplands, 17½c. Flour a shade firmer for common and medium grades. Corn dull and heavy, $1 30@1 35. Rice and coffee firm. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11@11½; Porto Rico, 12½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 73@74c.

Money easy; call loans, 4@6c. Sterling, 9⅝@9¾. Gold, 139¼@139½. Governments, ¼ better. Tennessee bonds are lower, on the rumor that the State had been borrowing money, and had hypothecated the bonds at the same time allowing the parties to sell them, to be reimbursed; new Tennessees, 60½c.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Tobacco dull and nominal. Cotton dull and easier. Flour firm; superfine $7 25@8. Wheat, red and white Fall, $2 40@2 55. Corn very dull, 83@90c. Oats very heavy, 69@70c. Provisions nominal. Mess Pork $20@21. Bacon nominal; shoulders 9½c; clear sides 11½@12c; plain hams 12@13c; sugar cured hams 15@17c. Lard steady and firm, 11¼@12½c.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Flour firm; family, $10 75@11 25. Corn firmer, 83@90c. Oats steady, 67c. Rye, $1 50. Whisky dull and irregular. Provisions firm. Pork, $20@21. Bacon shoulders, 9½; clear sides, 11¾. Sugar cured hams, 16c. Lard higher, 12¾@12¾c. Butter is a shade lower, 35@36c. Eggs declined to 35c. Seed quiet and dull.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Tobacco active at full rates; lugs, $5 25@6 50; leaf, common to medium, $7@16. Cotton, 14½@15c. Flour, $7 75@12 50 for superfine and fancy. Wheat, $2 25@2 30. Corn, 75@80c. Oats, 67@68c. Lard, 12¾c. Mess pork, $20 75. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c. Whisky, 26c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

ARKANSAS.

MORE ABOUT MONEY

Schemes of Disfranchisement

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 22.—A communication from Haney, the Secretary of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad, stating as a resolution of the Convention several days ago implying fraud in the operations of that company tended to interfere with the regulations and progress of the road, he would inform the Convention that the books of the company were open to the inspection of the stockholders, or the Convention, if an investigation is sought in a proper manner, was, on motion of Mr. McClure, who thought the communication dictatorial, rejected.

The communication of Henry Page, the custodian of the Treasury, with telegram from the District Commander ordering no payment of money out of the Treasury for expenses of the Convention without special orders; that when the resolution appropriating money came properly before the General Commanding he would decide. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Heard's resolution to memorialize Congress to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Arkansas river, was referred.

Mr. Hadfield's resolution to instruct the Committee on Elective Franchise to inquire into the expediency of disfranchising all who were engaged in the rebellion up to July 4, 1864, and Mr. Brashear's resolution to disfranchise all opposed to reconstruction, were referred. To these resolutions were offered an interminable variety of amendments, principally by Radicals; some being liberal, others tenaciously favoring Hadfield's resolution. Adjourned till to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 22.—The rules being suspended, the report of Committees were taken up.

Barry, Chairman of Committee on Memorials to Congress to vacate the State offices was presented.

The majority report reciting the sufferings of the loyal Unionists from the opposition of the great mass of the people to the reconstruction acts, and the rebellious spirit and acts of officers of the Provisional Government; petitioning Congress to grant the Convention power to vacate all civil offices, and fill them at once with men who will assist Congressional reconstruction.

Alcorn offered a minority report opposing the memorial on the ground that Congress confided the State's affairs to the Military Commander of the District; that a bill was now pending before Congress, which in all probability would soon pass, giving Grant supervisory power over the Military Districts, thus securing more just and efficient government for the Southern States; that Congress recently defeated a resolution to vacate the offices and empower the Convention to fill them, and that there was a probability that there would be a speedy change from military to civil Government by a vote of the people.

Gibbs moved to adopt the majority report and send a copy to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Compton moved an amendment that the minority report be forwarded in like manner. Amendment lost.

Townsend moved an amendment to strike out the majority and insert minority. Tabled.

No action taken on either report.

A resolution was adopted that no member speak longer than fifteen minutes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The supplementary reconstruction act was laid over by a motion of Doolittle, who desired to address the Senate.

A motion to instruct the committee to report certain amendments to the bill for the relief of destitute persons in the South, was referred to the Military Committee.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency, reported and the report was agreed to.

Sherman presented the report from the Committee of Conference on the cotton tax, stating that they were unable to agree, and moving the appointment of another committee, instructing them to recede from the Senate's amendment and report an amendment allowing the importation of cotton free of duty.

After a discussion, and at the suggestion of Anthony, Sherman modified the resolution, by providing that at the further conference asked by the House, the members of the committee on the part of the Senate be instructed to recede from the Senate's amendment; provided the House committee accepts the amendment relative to imported cotton.

Morton moved to amend it by providing that the entire tax be suspended until after 1868, and that after that year it be one cent per pound. After further debate, the amendment was adopted by 25 to 18.

Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution providing for a representation of the United States at the International Exhibition at Havre this year. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more officers of the navy.

On the motion of Harlan, the Senate then took up a bill reporting an appropriation of $25,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia. An amendment, reducing the amount to $15,000, was adopted and the bill passed.

The resolution admitting Thomas, the Senator elect from Maryland, on his taking the oath, was taken up and debated by Doolittle, Drake, Tipton and others.

The debate was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative Noell. Eulogies were made by Henderson and Drake, and the customary resolutions adopted.

Merrill, of Vermont, Sherman and Hendricks were appointed on the second committee of conference on the cotton tax, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House considered the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill, and disposed of them as follows:

The amendment appropriating $1344 as an increased compensation to the Congressional printer, concurred in.

Appropriating $15,000 for stationery with a proviso that hereafter only $120 shall be allowed for stationery and newspapers to each member or Senator for any one session.

The House concurred in all the Senate amendments without question except the last, which repeals all laws permitting the transfer of appropriations for one branch of business in a department to another branch, which was non-concurred in, and the bill goes back to the Senate for action on that amendment.

The Speaker presented the estimates for deficiencies in the Indian Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also a resolution from the delegates of the Mississippi Convention, asking for the removal of disabilities from R. W. Flourney, and three others. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a memorial from the Common Council of Washington City, in behalf of persons out of employment, and praying for the improvement of the city.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution reciting the many of the decisions of the Supreme Court possess no intrinsic value to the profession or to the country, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of improving the Court, and to direct that such decisions shall not be reported.

A resolution in regard to National Banks, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It enacts that the words, "place where the Bank is located, and not elsewhere," in section 41, in the National Currency act, shall be construed to mean the State wherein the Bank is located, and the State Legislature may determine and direct the manner, and place of taxing the shares of National banks in the State, subject to a restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than that assessed upon other monies or capital, and provided that the shares of any National bank owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and elsewhere.

Julien offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of providing for a general system of education in the districts lately in rebellion, including a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every child, irrespective of color or other distinction, between the ages of five and twenty.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Julien from the Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands given to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

During the debate the epithet of "coward" was applied by Chandler to Julien.

The bill went over until to-morrow to enable the Missouri delegates to announce the death of their colleague, Thos. E. Noell. Eulogies were made by Newcomb, Burr, Pike, McCormack, Newblack and Knott. Appropriate resolutions we adopted, and the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The second conference committee on the cotton tax have agreed to report that the bill as passed by the House be adopted, with the Senate's amendment taking the tax off of coarse India cotton.

John P. Hale has tendered his resignation as Minister to Spain.

Banks, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is preparing a report and bill relative to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens abroad. It will embrace the full details of the arrests recently made by the British authorities. The committee meets to-morrow, when the report and bill will be laid before them, and should action be taken, Banks will bring the matter before the House to-morrow.

The Armstrong Foundry case will come up in the Supreme Court next week, and it must decide the following points:

1. Whether seizure and capture are the same.

2. Whether property liable to capture and prize, embraces land held by private title.

3. Whether property treated by the guilty consent of the owner, is relieved by his pardon after condemnation, and before the sales.

4. Whether citizens shut up in places occupied by Confederate armies, can be responsible to the United States for a breach of municipal law, while under the command of the military forces of the Confederates, and

5. Whether the Constitution operates with its guarantees when the United States recover the city?

The Secretary of the Navy in view of the contemplated reduction of the marine and naval forces in Louisiana, has sent a communication to the Speaker reducing his estimates $22,392,705 92.

FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., January 22.—In the Convention to-day a resolution prescribing the oath of office which the members and officers are to take, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to telegraph Gen. Meade that the Convention was ready to receive any communication from him. Also to Col. Sprague, commanding the District of Florida, inviting him to a seat.

A report from the Committee on Organization, relative to the election of clerks and messengers, was adopted.

Another, authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint the necessary number of rules of the House of Representatives, with slight alterations, was adopted.

Gov. Walker and the State officers were invited to seats on the floor.

The Committees on Finance, Relief and Printing were appointed.

Ordinances for the relief of the people, under the probabilities of the sale of any property under an execution, and for the collection of taxes, and the release of all persons impriso

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja19 te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. ja19 te

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce F. L. WARNER as candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. ja18 te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORMAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 14th Civil District of Shelby county. ja19 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully, A. WOODWARD. ja15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party. W. L. STEWART. ja15 te

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja14 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER. COL. JOHN MAHON, sr., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention. ja12 te

E. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election. Subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention. J. W. KING.
ja10-se7 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. ELLIS as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF John L. Taylor, deceased, on Adams street, near R. Babb's. Large lot and pleasant place. Rent low. W. H. CHERRY, Administrator.
ja21 tf

FOR LEASE OR RENT.—THAT BEAUTIFUL homestead 5 miles east of Memphis, on Germantown road. The improvements consist in a good frame dwelling, seven Rooms, framed Kitchen, Pantry, Smokehouse and stable, with ample room for laborers and stock; 62 acres of the best land in the country—6 acres in orchard, a good garden set in strawberry and cane raspberries and other needful things. Stock, wagons and farming implements for sale on the place, and farming implements for sale on the place. Also, corn, fodder and hay. Address JAMES M. WHITE, 450 Main street. ja21 2w

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 13, ON Monroe street. Apply at H. WETTER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe street. ja12 tf

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 230 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Rayburn avenue, 1½ miles west of the Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARTEE & HARGETT,
dec21 tf 13 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good firm. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—A contrally located business house on Front Row, possession given immediately.
oct-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DRUG STORE—STOCK AND Fixtures of a Drug Store in Bolivar, Tenn. Invoice $2500. Will be sold very low for cash or secured paper. Address R. H. WOOD,
Jan1 2w Bolivar, Tenn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage RESIDENCE (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to H. T. Jones or Capt. Geo. M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned. O. M. ALSUP.
Jan1 2w

January 2, 1868.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A HOUSE ANYwhere between Market and Union and Main and Fourth streets, containing four or five large rooms, besides parlor, dining room, kitchen and servants' room, for which a liberal rent will be promptly paid. Answer within a few days. JOHN AINSLIE,
ja23 4t Memphis Appeal.

WANTED.—A NO. 1 COTTON PLANTAtion. I desire to exchange a well-improved suburban Residence, 2½ miles from Court Square, for a good cotton Plantation, Mississippi or Arkansas river lands preferred. Must be above overflow. Address C. S. A., care T. A. Nelson & Co., Memphis, Tenn. ja21tf

WANTED.—A WELL FURNISHED COTtage, by a good tenant, containing 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen. Address L. R., Appeal office. ja22 tf

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM TO WORK on shares this year. For further information address Farmer, Appeal Office, Memphis. ja21 1w

WANTED.—Any private family, without boarders, occupying a comfortable house, in a desirable location, and desirous of accommodating a gentleman and wife with a suit of rooms and board, for which liberal compensation will be made, may address, with particulars, Edward, Appeal office. ja19 8t

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE Engine, with Saw and Grist Mill. Apply at this office. ja11 2w

WANTED—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such to sell, will address Office No. 14, Waddell Block, Main street.
jan4 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. jan4 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 88 Main street, or this office.
jan tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,
dec29 1w Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of reference given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec27 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. SMITH, aged 25 years, the Widow and daughter of Wm. Barrison, Patterumaker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th of May, 1865. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address B. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188.
jan3

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND
REGALIA DEL REY
CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST—FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on the night of the 18th inst., from Drs. Rogers & Purnell's Union street stable, one large BAY HORSE, marked N. H. I on the right hind hoof, one blind foot white, blind in right eye, and small in hind quarters. The above reward will be paid for recovery of the horse and apprehension of the thief. ja22 1w

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGINGS FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen can be obtained at W. EFFINGER'S, No. 304 Second street, between Madison and Monroe; also, Day Board for several gentlemen, at reasonable terms, by the day or week. ja22 6w

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE *have* recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

Special attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Galbreath. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to their storehouse gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja1 1y

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2:34 p.m.	2:00 p m
Grand Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:55 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROBB, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Night Express	3:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 277½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:25 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Sardis accom'n Ex Sunday	10:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Freight, daily, save Sunday	3:15 p.m.	5:45 a.m.

C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3:15 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

To Delinquents.

All persons who are indebted to the APPEAL, either for advertising or subscription accounts, can liquidate the same by checks on the COMMERCIAL BANK at par.

JNO. AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

DISCHARGED.—Harry Wilton, charged with using (what was alleged to be) improper language toward a man named *Beecher*, was dismissed from custody yesterday, just as he should have been.

NO BUSINESS.—There were no cases tried in the court of Justice Miller yesterday, on account of an addition to the family. Some warrants were issued. Business will be resumed to-day.

CONTINUED.—The case of the State vs. John Winters for the murder of M. Conlan, Saturday night last, was up before Justice Hall yesterday, when five witnesses were examined, and the further hearing of the case continued till to-day.

LATE PAPERS.—We are again pleased to return our thanks to the Southern Express company, who through their attentive agent, Mr. Felix Cross, furnished us with the latest Southern papers, beating Uncle Sam's delivery by a long way.

ILL TREATMENT.—The cook of the Florence Traber was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Miller, charged with ill treating and beating a deck passenger. He gave bonds for his appearance to-day.

HIDE THIEF.—A negro named John Gaines was arrested on the levee yesterday, charged with stealing a green hide from a steamer. The captain of the boat refused to remain to prosecute, and the accused was discharged.

JOB WORK.—The Job Office of S. C. Toof, better known as the Franklin Job Office, is at present one of the best and most perfect institutions of the kind in the city. His work is clean, neat and cheap, and, best of all, he is punctual.

MULE THIEF ARRESTED.—A warrant was issued from the court of Justice Miller, yesterday, for the arrest of one Dick Thompson, a negro, who stands charged with stealing a brown mare mule from J. C. Foster. The accused will have a hearing on the 25th.

POLICE CHANGES.—Patrolman W. C. McMath and Geo. E. Taylor, who have been acting as Sergeants of the Metropolitan police in the Second District, for some time past, have been regularly promoted as Sergeants by Commissioner Beaumont. They are both discreet and competent officers.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by the County Coroner, W. B. Cotton, Esq., on the body of the lad, John Madigan, who was accidentally shot at the house of Thos. Costello, by Mr. Joyce, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was of the mixed kind. Up to noon it was clear and pleasant, but about one o'clock a heavy rain set in, which lasted up to a late hour last night. During the afternoon we had several claps of thunder, with a few flashes of lightning. The streets were muddy, and only those pedestrians who were compelled to ventured abroad.

MEAT THIEF.—One of the sable brethren, who says he did not have sense enough to vote for Brownlow, was brought before Justice Pulliam yesterday, on the charge of breaking open and stealing from the smokehouse of W. L. Surveyer a quantity of bacon. The evidence was of such a nature as to warrant the Justice in sending the negro to the Criminal Court for trial.

MATTHIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the above Association held in their Hall, January 21st, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term of six months: W. G. Lewis, President; Edward Barron, Vice President; D. R. Fargason, Secretary; E. C. Crowell, Treasurer; Henry Hanly, G. W. L. Gibbs, —— Murphy, Committee of Ways and Means; E. G. Brookshire, Librarian, and W. T. Bowling, S. V.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. P. Braiteh, No. 182 Poplar street, was entered by some thieves yesterday, when twenty-six gold and silver watches (a large number of which belonged to his customers), together with a box of valuable jewelry, were stolen. Information was given at police headquarters, and the case put in the hands of detectives. Whether the property will be recovered or not, remains to be seen.

WHO WINS.—Within the past week the *Morning Bulletin* and the *Evening Post* have been competing with each other as to who could produce the smallest paper. The morning paper reduced first; the evening journal stood firm. The morning journal still persisted, when the evening paper came down fully one-half, and with no telegraph, is still ahead in the cutting down business. It might serve to remind a Hibernean of the fight of the Kilkenny cats. *Query*—Who gets the tail?

A GRAND BALL.—Another grand ball for the benefit of St. Mary's Catholic church, will be given in the Exchange building next Tuesday evening, the 28th, the funds realized to be appropriated towards the completion of the sanctuary, on Market street. On this occasion a gold-headed cane will be voted to the most popular candidate for County Court Clerk; a splendid bible to the most popular candidate for Tax Collector; a watch and chain to the most popular candidate for Sheriff; a revolver to the most popular candidate for Constable; a watch and chain to the best fireman; an excellent violin and box to the favorite musician; and a splendid set of furs (worth seventy-five dollars,) to the most popular lady.

MORE CONFIDENCE.—Should the newspapers publish column upon column, daily, warning people against the intrigues and swindling operations of those thieves who infest every avenue of ingress and egress to the city, it would seem to have but little effect. We have time and again warned people against those sharpers who daily and hourly infest the railroad depots and the levee, but it seems of little use, as parties will still allow themselves to be victimized. If they do not read the papers it is no fault of ours. A case in point: A planter from Arkansas, named David Cushman, met (as he supposed) three gentlemen on the levee yesterday afternoon, who succeeded in obtaining five hundred dollars in currency, giving in pledge a check on the DeSoto Savings Institute for one thousand dollars. If people will not read the papers and be advised they deserve to be victimized.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Important Suggestions.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In your issue of the 22d ult. I offered a few suggestions on the currency question, aimed to show the identity of interest of bondowners and tax-payers, and that both would be benefitted by expansion for these reasons: It lessens the amount of bonds on the market; it lessens the amount of taxes necessary for interest; it stimulates old, and induces new enterprises, thereby increasing the revenue and diffusing its sources. As a Convention meets in Boston on the 5th of February to consider the currency question, I would like to offer a few further arguments for expansion. Contractionists contend that it is the uncertainty of the future engendered by paper currency that baffles the industry of the country, and that contraction is the only means of restoring a convertible or specie currency. Instead of the uncertainty, it is the certainty of the future that prostrates and disemploys labor. Capitalists know while contraction continues prices are certain to decline, and each delay to invest their hordes in property or any enterprise, offers better opportunities in the wreck of others. This contraction by capitalists withholding their money from use, exceeds the four millions per month retired by the Government, and the practice extends in ratio with the result it precipitates. In contraction, as in quicksand, exertion only sinks the victim. Industry depends on capital for employment, inaction being the interest of the latter the former ceases. The policy of contraction is to tear down to build up; the demolition destroys much old material, while no new is added for improving. To restore specie currency, we must fund the present, and pay interest thereon, sell bonds, railroad stocks and all property of value abroad, to procure gold for currency use. The sacrifices thus incurred would bankrupt individuals, compel national repudiation and shrink the value of property and extent of commerce in proportion to the diminished circulation. Let the Government define its policy to be expansion, every capitalist would know each delay to invest their hordes would be loss, and the more it would be delayed the greater their credit would be brought into use by the certainty of profit; every reasonable effort would be insured enhanced reward, and individual confidence, now shattered, be restored. Expansion is sometimes the quickest method of restoring a convertible currency, as was illustrated in the great panic of 1857, emanating in the failure of the Ohio Trust Company. Then the banks, by request of legislatures and other intelligent bodies, suspended and issued paper freely, thus protecting and keeping employed the industry of the country. The result in 1858 was plethora of gold and silver at a discount. During the war greenbacks fluctuated as the success of the Union army, as shown at the surrender when currency at its greatest limit, gold declined to 121. Since the war they have fluctuated as government policy is estimated. After the late Conservative victories, the failure of impeachment, evidences of a better future, gold declined ten cents while there was no contraction. This appreciation of government securities is a gain of two hundred and fifty million dollars in gold to their owners. They must look to the same cause for further enhancement, and not by contraction—kill the goose (tax-payer) that lays the golden egg. The agitation of reconstruction bills and an advance of five cents in gold, have occurred during the last few days. Restore prosperity to the country, and inspire confidence in the wisdom of the government, and the only discrimination between national obligations and gold will be that of convenience, and not value. D.

[We beg to call the attention of our readers to the above article. It will be found well worthy of perusal.]

[COMMUNICATED]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Sirs: Allow me through your paper to call attention to the great interests which our people have involved in the selection of a good and efficient man as County Commissioner, in lieu of F. W. Louis, whose term expires in March next. I assure you, Messrs. Editors, that the importance attached to any of the other offices sink to insignificance, when compared with this, and yet but little has been said or done with regard to a nomination for that office. We need and should have a man of ability, honesty and nerve, and who will stand firmly by the rights of the people, and who will labor to retrench the enormous expenses sustained and encouraged by a majority of the present Board. We want a man who is one of us who knows and feels the oppression of unjust taxation—one who will clean out the Augean stable and hurl from the sinecure places of superintendent of court houses, drivers of poorhouse wagons, janitors and many other petty offices created not because necessary, but to give pets and pimps their pelfs. We can not expect other than heavy and intolerable taxation under the present rule, and worse is yet to come. Let us, therefore, address ourselves to the work, and put a man in that Board upon whom we can rely, and send F. W. Louis back to his beer shop whence he should never have been taken, being entirely unfit for any other calling. But in this connection I take great pleasure in testifying to the uniform and persistent efforts of Messrs White and Hack to economize and to curtail the extravagant and unreasonable appropriations of the Board; yet they are powerless for good, being invariably met (as by agreement) by the united opposition of the other three members. The writer has witnessed the proceedings of the Board very frequently, and was no little amazed when, a few days since, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Hack, and seconded by Dr. White, "that the Board would no more appropriate money without authority of law," to see F. W. Louis move to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by the votes of Blewis and Merriman. What do you think of men who are sworn to perform their duty according to law, and who repudiate a resolution which confines them to the law? And what do you think of men, custodians of the people's interests, who confer on a petty authority with full discretion and without limit) to contract for and expend in repairs, fixtures, etc., of the Courthouse, to the extent of twelve to fifteen thousand dollars? Why not let this work to the lowest bidder? But, Messrs. Editors, my object in this is to direct attention to the importance of the office to be filled, and I hope you will use your able pen in this behalf, and in the coming Convention let us be able to say that of each, "it was a nomination fit to be made;" and ere long we will restore the management of our county at least to hands of men who know, respect, and will protect our interests. TAX PAYER.

DELEGATES.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Having been informed that there is some dissatisfaction in the First ward with reference to the apportionment of delegates in the same, and that the county has more than her just quota, and that the claims of the First ward have not been properly appreciated by the Committee, I have called a meeting of the Committee at my office on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking such action as will guarantee justice to all if possible, or, in other words, distribute the representation in the Convention according to the votes cast in the last Mayors' election. To this no reasonable man can object; and I do hope and trust that all men who have the interest of the party at heart will cease to complain, and unite as one man and labor, not to build up the claims of any individual aspirant, but for the success of the Conservative Democratic ticket. I desire to give satisfaction by doing simple justice, and no more.

M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

January 22, 1868.

WHISKY FRAUDS.—We are advised that the following act is in full force. Let our dealers look out for the revenue officers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation, redistillation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the collector of the proper district. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby repealed.

RECOVERED.—About forty dollars of the money stolen from Mr. A. H. Talley in the levee, Tuesday, has been recovered. The two mackerels arrested are on the chaingang.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROF. LEO WHEAT'S CONCERT.—Notwithstanding the wet and unpropitious evening, there was a brilliant assemblage last evening at the hall, and in point of music, the concert was a triumphant success. Doubting that it would proceed, we were among those who deprived themselves of rare enjoyment, for we missed the entire first part, which, from that which we did hear, must have been in the highest degree enjoyable. The second part commenced with a trio from Reisiger, by Messrs. Wheat, Hollenberg and Junkerman, on piano, violin and violincello, which was, in itself, almost an entire orchestra. Mr. Sabatsky's song of "Good Night, Farewell," was encored, and he gave a sprightly convivial song, which would have been heard repeated with great satisfaction. The violin solo of Mr. Hollenberg, introducing airs from "Il Pirata" and "Somnambula," was deservedly applauded. The "sole" of Mr. Wheat's composition, were brilliant, full of harmony, and executed in a style that would establish the fame of any pianist. Mrs. Keating's ballad of "Dermot Aslore" was as full of pathos and melody as could be written in music, and was sung with the finest effect. The "March of the Amazons" was splendidly executed on the piano by Mr. Wheat. When Mr. Henry Farmer appeared, he was greeted with a round of applause, and his fantasia on the flute was so delicious the audience wanted more of it, and after prolonged applause, he favored his friends with a gem from Vincent Wallace. The finale was a trio on piano, violin and flute, by Messrs. Wheat, Jones and Farmer, "Sounds from Home," in which, after beautifully playing Gungl's air, they introduced some familiar breakdowns, winding up with the ever popular "Dixie," all of which were keenly relished, and a better pleased audience never left a concert room.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—O'Keeff's comedy of *Wild Oats; or The Roving Gentleman*, was presented last night with Mr. Edwin Adams as the "Rover," to a very slim house. The piece was well put on the stage, and played smoothly. It is full of fun and striking scenes. Mr. Adams deserves larger houses, and should have them. To night the *Dead Heart* will be put on, when, if the weather is propitious, a full house will be had.

THE VARIETIES.—This theater continues to be well patronized. The variety acting of the company and the excellent order kept by Manager Broom, cannot but result in success.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The following is the latest action of the Board of County Commissioners, as far as learnt from

Resolved, That the appointment of Assessors for the various civil districts of Shelby county, and any others which it may become necessary to make, shall be made with the express understanding and on the express agreement by them their own constant personal attention to their duties, doing the work themselves, in person, with all the thoroughness and completeness possible, and that their compensation shall be graduated solely as the County Commissioners shall deem just and reasonable for their work.

The following persons were put in nomination and duly elected Assessors for the year 1868:

The appointments of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Civil Districts were, on motion of Commissioner Louis, referred to another day.

First Civil District—J. E. Cole.
Second Civil District—W. C. Ward.
Third Civil District—Charles Crenshaw.
Fourth Civil District—J. C. Campbell.
Fifth Civil District—P. M. Dickinson and L. Samuelson.
Sixth Civil District—John Blair.
Seventh Civil District—John H. Priddy.
Eighth Civil District—H. C. Brewer.
Ninth Civil District—D. A. Harrell.
Tenth Civil District—James L. Kincannon.
Eleventh Civil District—Lycurgus Thompson.
Twelfth Civil District—Thomas Holman.
Fourteenth Civil District—J. L. Sharpe and John B. Robinson.
Fifteenth Civil District—John C. Baker, assisted by Jas. E. Richardson.
Sixteenth Civil District—J. A. Troller.

The following resolution was submitted by Commissioner Hack;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the compensation allowed by law to the several county officers for the discharge of their duties is amply remunerative, and that hereafter no extra pay be allowed by this Board to any county officer except such as are specified by the statutes for the performance of said duties.

Whereupon it was moved by Commissioner Louis that the same be laid on the table, which motion prevailed by the following vote: Ayes—Commissioners Merriman, Louis and President Lewis; nays—Commissioners White and Hack.

The following resolution was submitted by Commissioner Hack:

Resolved, That the driver of poorhouse wagon be at once dispensed with, and the hereafter the Superintendent of said poorhouse be required to perform this duty without any extra pay, or have it done by some inmate of the institution.

Whereupon Commissioner Louis moved that said resolution be laid on the table, which said motion prevailed by the following vote; Ayes—Commissioner Merriman, Louis and President Lewis. Nays—Commissioners White and Hack.

Commissioner White moved to reconsider the action of the Board in deferring the appointment of Assessors for the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Civil Districts, seconded by Commissioner Hack, which said motion was lost by the following vote: Ayes—Commissioners White and Hack. Nays—Commissioners Merriman, Louis and President Lewis.

The Board holds its next session on Monday next.

THE *sale of Carpets and Furniture* at John A. Dickinson, No. 256 Second street, will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, by the auctioneers, W. H. Passmore & Co. The stock is decreasing rapidly, and parties in want of goods in the above line, should avail themselves of this opportunity to buy at reasonable rates.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of the buildings between Washington and Poplar streets, on the east side of Main. There were four tenements, occupied as business houses by Messrs. C. N. Case & Co., who recently were "burned out" in the Woodruff block, Wm. Miller, E. & M. Wolfe. Mrs. Yeamer and Mrs. Zimmerman occupied rooms in the second floor as boarding houses. The firemen were soon on the ground, but a stiff breeze caused the fire to burn rapidly, and the second stories were badly damaged. The fire also reached the lower floor, but was extinguished before destroying it. The building, a two story block, belongs to Mr. Ernest Levy, and is insured for $7000—$3000 in Littleton's and $4000 in Vredenburgh & Sylvester's agency. Mrs. Yeamer's loss will reach $2500—insured for $1000. Mrs. Zimmerman's loss is fully as large—partly insured. The principal loss of Case & Co., M. Wolfe and Wm. Miller is by water, breakage in removing stock, etc. The former is insured with Littleton & Co. Capt. Miller has $6000 insurance—$3000 in the Home and North American, represented by Tomlinson, and $3000 with Englebrecht & Dammon. Wolfe has $3000 in the Planters' Insurance Company. The total loss is about $15,000, which is pretty well covered by insurance. The firemen exerted themselves bravely, and through their unflagging energy, what might have proved through the wind prevailing at the time, a most destructive conflagration, was subdued before involving a greater loss than described. It has been conceded to have been the act of incendiaries.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*C. F. Trigg, Judge.*—The following cases for violation of the revenue laws, were disposed of yesterday:

The United States vs J. A. Doyle & Co. Same vs A. B Windle.
Same vs Edward Butler.
Same vs A. G. Cousins.
Same vs Martin Beatty.

In the case of Jim Woods, indictment for counterfeiting, in which forfeitures were taken against the defendant and his securities, on Tuesday, the same were set aside, as the death of the defendant was suggested, and the case abated.

An order substituting papers was made in the case of D. R. Young & Co. vs Fryar & Harman.

P. M. Dickinson and L Howes were discharged for the present term as petit jurors.

An order was made by the Court to open all depositions on file.

The call of the criminal docket will be continued to-day.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Stands adjourned until Friday morning, January 24, 1868.

LAW COURT.—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The roll of cases was called on yesterday down to letter T. To-day it will be taken up at that point and called through. At one o'clock on yesterday, the habeas corpus case of J. J. DuBose was called up for hearing. Messrs. Randolph and Sale appeared for the petitioner, and Messrs. Henry and Hudson represented the County Court. Mr. Sale opened the argument, contending that the petitioner was entitled to a discharge upon several grounds. The only difficulty in the way in such cases as this, was the delicate responsibility of one Court in interfering with the judgments of another in cases of contempt. In this case, however, that question is avoided, and cannot well come up. In the State of Tennessee a party can only be imprisoned by virtue of a legal process. He relied upon the following propositions:

1. That the writ does not run in the name of the State of Tennessee, but in the name of the Judge and Clerk of Court.

2. The petitioner had no process served upon him, notifying him to appear, etc., and had no trial.

3. The judgment appearing upon the face of the writ is unlawful, and beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

4. The writ is insufficient, in not clearly setting out that some specific act of contempt had been committed.

In support of the first proposition, counsel cited the case of Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville vs. Dyer, Penn Co., Tennessee reports. The process must run in the name of the State. A party must be notified to appear, in order to have an opportunity to purge himself of the contempt. If this is not so, then he would have to remain in jail for all eternity, for there he would have to remain until the fine imposed was paid, and he purge himself of contempt by taking back the fine imposed, even although he believed it to be true.

The jurisdiction of the County Court is a limited one—simply a fine of ten dollars and no imprisonment can follow. The right of a court to judge of its own contempts does not come up in this case. The illegal punishment can be investigated. [Cited the case of Martin *ex parte*.] Cases like this were appearing every day in Memphis. It is a new thing, and without referring to the present case, is of opinion that those judges most sensitive on the subject of contempts are generally the most contemptible. If this state of affairs continues, the time will come when the wives of judges will bring forth courts instead of children, as the judges seem to have "contempt on the brain."

The petition asserts that no contempt was committed in the presence of the court. The assault was made upon an individual, not on a court.

Judge Pierce—Is there any other inference deducible from the papers than that the assault was committed upon the court while the court was not in session?

Gen. Sale—The petition negatives that supposition or inference, by denying that it was in the presence of the Court, and no replication or other pleading had been filed to make the issue final.

Gen. Sale addressed the Court for nearly two hours, making quite an able argument.

Mr. Hudson replied to the attorney for the petitioner, and believed that the decision of a court in a contempt case was final, and no other court could inquire into it. The Sheriff had made his return and was released from further answer. The plaintiff demurs to this return, admitting the facts to be true, but saying that they were not sufficient in law. The County Court had final jurisdiction in this matter, and that decision cannot be reviewed by another court, for in this matter the County Court is equal to this one in jurisdiction.

Mr. Randolph—In order to explain our position, I will state that while we admit that every court can judge of its own contempts, any other court may judge whether any contempt was committed at all.

The Court—That opens the whole matter.

Mr. Hudson cited from Blackstone as to the definition of contempts, both direct and consequential, etc.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the further argument was postponed to one o'clock, p.m., to-day, the defendant remaining under the same bonds to appear at that time.

The Court meets to-day at the usual hour. Should the call for motions close in time, cases on writs of inquiry will be taken up.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT.—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—Meets on Monday next, January 27, 1868, pursuant to adjournment.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson stree and 393 Main street, have received the Police News, Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, Last Sensation, Dime Illustrated, Waverly Magazine, Wilkes' Spirit, New York Weekly, Metropolitan Record, Harper's Bazar, New York Mercury, New York Clipper, Frank Leslie, Round Table, The Week, German Leslie, Army and Navy Journal, London News, Weekly Times, Southern Opinion, Irish Citizen, Irish People, Irish American, Scottish American, Saturday Night, Harper's Magazine, Demorests, Old Guard, Putnam's Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Every Saturday, Pleasant Hours, Ballou's Magazine, all for February; also, Diaries for 1868, selling cheap. Emmons & Son's is the place to get your reading matter.

TEMPERANCE.—Dr. Geo. S. Blackie, editor of the *Southern Sun*, published in Nashville, and G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance; Dr. John H. Curry, G. S.; Edwin W. Adams, G. T.; and Mr. Jas. Thompson, delegates and officers of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Tennessee, arrived in the city last evening. The Grand Division went into session last night, and will continue in session to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, corner of Main and Court streets. Other delegates are expected to-day.

TO LANDLORDS.—Those having houses for rent within a few squares of Main and Jefferson streets, can find a good tenant immediately, by applying to John Ainslie, APPEAL office.

A CALL.—If Col. M. Mageveny, Jr., will consent to allow his name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Law and Criminal Court, he will receive the support of the CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

TO-MORROW, January 24th, having been set apart by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, religious services will be held at the Second Presbyterian church, at 11 o'clock, a.m. There will be no service to-day.

TO THE LADIES.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the sale of hair and fancy goods advertised for yesterday afternoon will take place in the upper salesrooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 260 Second street, this (Thursday) evening at 2 o'clock.

REMEMBER the great auction sale of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vesting and Furnishing Goods every night at Reid & Bro.'s, 15½ Jefferson street. Private sale during the day. A. S. Rogerson, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—Four large mules (sixteen hands high), harness and wagon, and a very fine saddle mare, will be sold at a bargain to-day, at Brackett's stable, 221 and 223 Second street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to state to their customers and friends that they have made considerable reduction in their general expenses, and can afford to furnish suits made from the best imported goods at a price to compete with other cities. Call and examine for yourselves.

MURRAY & RIDGELEY,
Merchant Tailors, 31 Madison street.
ja21 2w

4 4 *Bleached* Domestics, 12½c. Brown Domestics, 10c. Linseys, 16½c. A No. 1 fine Cassimeres, 50c. Dress Goods, less than cheap. J. H. Lowenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. Call and see.

Ladies' Cloaks, $3. Misses' Cloaks, extra cheap. A No. 1 all Wool Blankets, $4 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Must be sold.

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, } MEMPHIS, January 22, 1868.

There was no especial change yesterday in monetary affairs. The inactivity of the cotton market has affected the offerings of both Eastern and Southern Exchange, while the demand remains less than the supply. Rates are unchanged.

Gold opened in New York at 139¼, and at noon had advanced to 139¾. The offerings were rather better in this market. One lot of $2900 was taken at 37½, and several small lots were bought at 36 to 37. The counter demand is nearly equal to the offerings. Selling at 139 to 140.

Silver is bought at 127 to 128, with no sales, of note.

In answer to our inquiries about City Scrip brokers invariably reply that "they know nothing." They preserve, as a general thing, a mysterious silence upon the subject, which is not easily accounted for. They offer 40 to 42c for small lots when presented, which is a rare occurrence, and sell at 45 to 48c.

County Warrants are weaker. Brokers are generally supplied and are not anxious to buy. They offer to-day 62 to 63c for large and small pieces, and sell at 65 to 68c.

Police Scrip is scarce and the demand is very good. Dealers buy at 82 to 84c and sell at 88 to 90c.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day opened easier. Uplands, 7¾d. Orleans, 7¾ to 8d. At noon and at the close quotations were nominally unchanged. Sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

The New York market at the opening was rather heavy, but prices unchanged. At noon the market was firmer and prices a shade better, but not quotably higher. At 2 p.m. the demand was good and prices advanced. Middling, 17 to 18½c; Orleans, 17½ to 18c, and at the close the demand was moderate and prices firm, but unchanged. Sales for the day, 2500 bales.

The sales in this market did not amount to more than 500 bales, though the inquiry was fair. The rain late in the day put a damper on operations, to some extent. Middling sold before the reaction in the New York market occurred, at 16½ to 16¾c, but at the close was firm at our outside quotations:

Stained	13 @14½
Ordinary	14 @15½
Good ordinary	14 @15½
Low Middling	15½@16
Middling	15¾@16
Strict Middling	16 @16¼
Good Middling	16¾@17

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, } MEMPHIS, January 22, 1868. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	2,201	
Received previously	147,593	149,794
Exported to-day	94	
Exported previously	29,101	130 195
Stock on hand and at presses		21,599

Business at the opening to-day bid fair to be an improvement over that of the earlier part of the week, but the rain set in about noon and the afternoon was rather quiet. Evidences arise every day of the change going on in the productions of our Southern country. It was but a few weeks ago that we chronicled the arrival of prairie hay in bales from White river. Yesterday a steamer arrived from St. Francis river with a very large number of dressed hogs, which will compare in weight and dressing, with the best brought here from above. The Countess, from New Madrid, brought in 300 sacks of corn—the only lot received this week. It was held at 85 on the landing; Ear in bulk, on flatboats, sells at 85 to 90c in a retail way. Oats are firm at 78 to 80c. Bran, $36 to 38. Hay, $21 to 22. Meal is scarce and firm at $4 50 on the landing and $4 75 to 5 in store at retail. Meats are firm and holders are asking an advance of ½ to ¼c on all kinds. Mess Pork has advanced to $22 25 to 22 50 per bbl; Ramp, $17 to 17 50; Bacon Clear Sides, 12½ to 13c; Breakfast Bacon, 14½ to 15c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17 to 18c; Bulk Sides, 12 to 12½—a sale of 100,000 pounds, to arrive, took place to-day on private terms. Clear Rib Sides, 11¼ to 11½c; Rib Sides, 10½ to 11½c; Shoulders, 8½ to 9c. Lard, firm, 13 to 13½c in tierces, 14 to 14½cin kegs, with very light demand. Eggs are held at 35 to 37c. Chickens have been scarce, but some few coops brought in to-night by the 8S. Charles and were held at $6 to 6 50 per dozen. Turkeys, $18 to $20. Indin bagging, 24 to 25c; machine, 25 to 26c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 58 to 62½; good, 30 to 35c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½ to 16c; English dairy, 16½ to 17c; factory, 16 to 16½c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 38 to 40c. The flour market is firm; superfine, $8 to 9; X, $10 to 11; XX, $12 to 13; XXX, $13 50 to $14; fancy brands, $14 50 to 15 50. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Louisiana molasses, 70 to 85c in barrels. Onions very scarce. Potatoes, firm: $3 50 to 4 00 per barrel. Kanawha salt: $3 60 to 3 75 per barrel; sack, $3 to 3 25. Tar, per dozen; kegs, $8 to 7 50. Wool, washed, 25 to 26c. Inferior, 15 to 20c. Sugars, crushed and powdered 18 to 19c. Coffee, 19 to 17½c; brown, 12½ to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 75 to 90c. Whisky in firm at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

Stock market firm. No. 1 beef cattle, 5 to 7c; No. 2, 4½ to 5½c; Inferior, 2½ to 3½c gross. Hogs, gross, 6½ to 7½c; dressed, 9 to 10c. Sheep, per head, $4 to $6, as to quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW TYPE.

FINE PAPERS AND CARDS!

CLEAR, BEAUTIFUL PRINTING!

PRICES LOW,

UNIFORM AND REASONABLE.

CALL AT THE

FRANKLIN JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

And examine specimens of Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Labels, Checks, Etc.

S. C. TOOF, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The "MAYFIELD PLACE," containing 640 acres, 325 cleared and under fence, with dwelling house, stables and necessary out-houses, a nice dwelling, two good cisterns and one well, spring on the place and never failing water the year round. This place is situated on the Horn Lake road, 9 miles from Memphis, and will be sold to suit the times. If not sold by the 15th of January, 1868, will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to

R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Atty,
No. 11 Madison street, or to
J. S. LANE, on the premises.

FOR RENT.—No. 345 Adams street—BAUM'S OLD STAND. The house contains 8 rooms besides bar-room and cellars; also, a back lot. Apply at FRANKLIN HOUSE.
dec24 No. 11 Madison street.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been known for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Tickets $1 to $10,000, according to choice.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 16 Jefferson street.

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Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

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LIBERAL ADVANCES on Cotton and Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission on or selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. no6

BANKRUPTS' SALE.

Case No. 125.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Lindauer & Pollock, Bankrupts. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lindauer & Pollock, will sell, at public auction, at the store No. 209 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on MONDAY, January 27, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m., the entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc., now in said store, to the highest bidders, for cash.

WILLIAM Y. CHRODE, Assignee, Etc.
No. 450 Main street, Waldran Block.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14, A.D., 1868. jan17 10t

MISCELLANEOUS.

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J. A. CAMERON & CO., Agents

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Newton Ford, Esq, D Cockrell, Gayoso
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Gen Arch Wright,
Capt James Agnew, H A Montgomery,
W B Waldran, John Harbert, Esq,
J D Hendrick, Esq, M J Cummings,
H B Barnes, Esq, Dr A Burleson,
E Whitmore, Evening Major D Winter,
Ledger, Marcus Jones, Esq,
Major H D Bulkley, J F Frank, Esq,
Dr S Hinson, Memphis Daily Appeal, Brownsville;
Maj A Buck, Brownsville;
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P W Caldwell, Shelby Depot;
Col S Adams, Stanton's;
Wm Hooper, Dickson;
Rev Moses Brock, Miss;
T D Jackson, Covington;
Rev Benj Hernando;
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John J Wilkins, Holly Springs;
Dr W M Phillips, Chalybeate;
Mrs Kyle, Canton, Miss;
W F Poindexter, Jr, Memphis;
Gen T C Hindman, Helena;
Rev H M Granberry, Fayetteville, Ark;
Mrs E A Jones, Hampton, Va;
Dr J M Owens, Russellville, Ky;
Gen Buford, Woolfolk county, Ky;
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The FINLEY CHURN DASHER shipped to any address on receipt of THREE DOLLARS, or by express "C. O. D."

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street, Memphis.
Ja19

GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME

—OF THE—

RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS,

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT

February 15, 1868,

Under the direct auspices of the following well known Citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS.

N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank;
JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.;
W. L. SEWARE, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.;
ROGER S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector;
R. K. PITTMAN, of R. R. Pittman & Co.;
GEO. H. LEGUERE, of Ward & Legnere.

N. CORONNA.....Treasurer.

DEPOSITORY.....German National Bank

F. Y. ROCKETT.....Financial Secretary.

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS

NUMBER of PRIZES, 25,

CERTIFICATES, $5 EACH.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE VALUED AT $20,000 00.

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated Raleigh Mineral Springs, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late County Seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from Wells's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. These springs are six and number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of seekers for health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remains of ruins of various ages have been explored, and by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Gen. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, have an eminence of pure air, and is a remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

MARBLE SPRING,
BOX SPRING,
MAGNOLIA SPRING,
ARSENIC SPRING,
SULPHUR SPRING,
FREESTONE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by multitudes of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the long every of the inhabitants of the adjacent city of Raleigh, the residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificials as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gentlemen's Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasium, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Bathing.

The ground accompanying the Springs, in the above estimate, is divided into Lots, as per plan, is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the valley, and affords in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings, splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are in no surpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United states. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct rail communication with Memphis.

For this purpose, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be drawn for.

PRIZE NO 2.

The elegant country mansion house and lot residence of Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few yards of the Springs, is in the best style and order, contains 10 rooms and is beautifully situated on a commanding lot in the village, and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, &c. This is the finest residence in the village, and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value $8000.

PRIZE NO. 3.

One thousand dollars in cash.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

Twenty-two cottage lots valued at $250 each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, being laid out and platted, affronting on thoroughfares and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the entire number issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty-five inscribed with the names of the above prizes, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.

All moneys received upon the sale of these shares will be deposited to the credit of the Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

References.

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Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable at sight, to order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of Iowa, county and State carefully written.

All orders for certificates, and communications should be addressed to

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Financial Secretary,
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THREE MILES FROM MEMPHIS, NEAR Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The object of this school is to give boys the advantages of University of Virginia or any college, for the entire duration of their course. Primary Department special attention will be given to Reading, Writing and Spelling. The Principal has had ten years' experience in teaching in Alexandria, Richmond and Lynchburg, Virginia, and designs establishing a permanent school. The Academy is located in a community noted for its refinement and intelligence, and is near Park Avenue Church, where religious services are held every Sunday. Board can be obtained near the school at $25 per month. The next session commences February 3d. References: Dr. J. J. Williams, N. B. Trezevant, M. D. Deadrick, K. Rayner, Esqrs., Captain P. A. Covington; Rev. S. D. Rose, D.D., Rev. T. V. Moore, D.D., Richmond, Va.; Rev. R. L. Dabney, D.D., Rev. B. M. Smith, D.D. Union Seminary, Va.; Rev. J. H. Ramsey, D.D., Judge D. Wilson, Hon. F. B. Deane, Hon. Charles E. Moore, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. C. S. Venable, University of Virginia; Hon. Wm. Dinwiddie, late University of Virginia.

Ja16 2w* W. L. MILLER, M.A., Principal.

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GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS,	FLOUR,
COFFEE,	BUTTER,
SUGARS,	CHEESE,
MOLASSES,	LARD,
SPICES,	PORK,
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ETC., ETC.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

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Our Latest Improved NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.,

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the warerooms, manufacturer, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United states and Europe, to give the best instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the entire beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners (front and back)*, heavily carved legs and Lyre serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years.

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With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

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Cat-Gut Cushion,

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It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is free from dead elasticity and moss. This Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is since its introduction. The great demand for it distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it unnecessary for us to enumerate the list of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the Cushion, which, running the full length of the cushion, which gives it a beautiful bound into the rubber and jumping from the tables The rubber, which is of the finest quality, also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

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Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, forwarded on hand.

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WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

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Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner 10th street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments at the trade. Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Iron-plated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, given in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Melodic Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

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EUROPEAN STYLE.

GOOD ROOMS, and Table d'Hote. Wines, Liquors, etc., at moderate prices. Will open Monday, 1868. de6 1

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE,

EDITOR.

JNO. AINSLIE,

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THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

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Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

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Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

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Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

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Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

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It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

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25 " "	75 00
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JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

PARODY ON "THE BELLS."

I.

Hear the maiden ring the bell—
Dinner bell!
What a world o' gastric joy its melodies foretell!
Hear its tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
As she rings with all her might!
When we hear the dishes jingle,
How the mouth begins to tingle,
In epicurean delight!
Keeping time, time, time,
In a dietetic rhyme!
To the merry clitter-clatt'rings that so musically well
From that bell, bell, bell, bell, bell,
Bell, bell, bell—
From a semi-circuition of that bell.

II.

Hear the welcome supper bell,
Joyful bell!
What a world of earthly bliss, this kitchen maid can tell!
How she rings out this delight!
Through the inky air of night,
In a soothing kind of notes,
And all in tune;
While a savoury vapor floats
Through the generous atmosphere, to our throats—
What a boon!
On, from out the dingy cell,
Yclept the kitchen, see it voluminously well,
See it swell!
See it dwell!
On the table! It can tell
Of the raptures that we feel
At the swinging and the ringing
Of that bell, bell, bell,
Of that bell, bell, bell, bell,
Bell, bell, bell—
At the tingling and the jingling of that bell.

III.

Hear the harsh alarums bell—
"*Rising*" bell!
What a tale of horror now its clam'ring notes tell!
And the sleeper, in affright,
Waked up at the end of night;
Too much mortified to speak,
He can only shriek, shriek,
Like a lunatic!
In a clamorous appealing to the little sable waiter—
In mad expostulation at the dumb and lazy wretch!
For a fire, fire, fire,
Then in somnolent desire,
Off he goes, with firm endeavor
Now—and then—to sever,
Curaing that breakfast comes so soon!
Oh, that bell, bell, bell,
How he hates to hear it tell,
The simple music now so rent!
Still it clangs and bangs and roars—
What a terror it outpours
On the city's pandemonium of the dreamer's ear.
Yet the drowsy world knows,
By the rat-tling
And the clat'ring
How the cooking ebbs and flows!
And he can distinctly tell,
In the wrangling
And the jangling,
How his chances sink and swell!
For his breakfast, in the changes in the clanging of that bell!
Of that bell—
Of that bell, bell, bell, bell,
Bell, bell, bell—
In the clamor and the clangor of that bell!

IV.

Hear the terror of *that* bell—
"*Second*" bell!
What a world of frightful thought its lings compel!
Awaken, you stupid wight,
And now silver with affright
At the threatening message
For every sound that comes
From the bottom of its lungs
Is a moan!
And the lady—oh, the lady—
She who gets the breakfast ready
All alone—
She is ringing, ringing, ringing,
In that agony monotone—
Feels a duty in so flinging
Her mind at such a crone!
She is a dear pet of Jesus's—human—
She's not a brute, but human,
Nor a scold!
For 'tis you that makes her toil—
Makes her roll, roll, roll,
Roll
The anger from that bell!
And her vocal organs swell
With the anger of that bell!
Now a slam, now a yell,
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of scolding rhyme,
To the anger of that bell—
Of that bell,
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of scolding rhyme,
To the rattling of that bell—
Of that bell, bell, bell—
To the clat'ring of that bell,
Keeping time, time, time,
As she scolds, scolds, scolds,
In an angry, gumbling rhyme,
To the jangling of that bell—
Of that bell, bell, bell—
To the wrangling of that bell,
Of that bell, bell, bell, bell,
Bell, bell, bell—
To the never-ending clamor of that bell!

BY TELEGRA

Noon Dispatc

HAVANA, January 20.—The steamer Chernia sailed to-day for Shagenla to effect the release of

Newspapers have been prohibited all the colleges on the Island.

Vague reports are in circulation 20,000 muskets have been sent Havana to Yucatan, and an ex ready to start to Siseal at two l tion.

HAVANA, January 21.—Infe from the City of Mexico to the has been received. The Gov supports the project of buying eight frigates—each State pu ours.

A quadruple alliance has be cluded between Mexico, Peru, C Bolivia.

Juarez gave a banquet to the Minister.

Kidnapping operations are inc Senor Alvarez, of Monlia, ha seized by the robbers, and obliged a ransom of $25,000.

Commodore declared Yucata in a state of siege. Campechy a basto are each to supply five l militia to put down the rebellion Executive is to appropriate $30,000 monthly to defray expenses. Campaign appropriations are to cease by April. Ponferia Diaz was well encamped with the remainder of his troops after the expedition sailed for Yucatan.

The State Legislature of Puebla passed the bill prohibiting bull fights.

Gen. Pavon has been made Provisional Governor of Tamaulipas.

The moment Escoto heard of the rebellion in Yucatan, he threw 1000 infantry, fully equipped, into Tampico. Another steamer, with troops, is ready to leave Vera Cruz for Yucatan.

Gaudelajare was opening Lake Chapala to navigation.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton is steady; sales 12,000 bales; uplands, 7⅞@ 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾@8d.

LONDON, January 21.—George Francis Train has been released by the Cork authorities. The causes leading to his release were an Englishman named Gee, a fellow passenger of Train, informed the officers on the tug which boarded the Scotia at Queenstown, that Train said he came to Ireland to organize Fenians and overthrow the British government, and stated that the local authorities were solely responsible.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Gen. Ord has left for California.

The Conference Committee have agreed on the House bill prohibiting the contraction of the currency, with a proviso that the new notes shall replace those destroyed or mutilated.

BOSTON, January 22.—Three hundred and fifty barrels of spirits were seized here yesterday by Revenue Inspector Conally, of New York.

About Advertising.

We have come to the conclusion that it is admissable to advise the merchants not to advertise. We do not see the use in it. If they advertise much, a crowd of customers will rush in and buy their goods, thus ruining their stocks, or compelling the merchant to go and buy more, thus creating a deal of trouble. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, advertised a great deal, but Bonner never got over six thousand subscribers in one year to his paper. Helmbold advertises, and the drug stores, of course, never sell any of his Buchu. Barnum advertised, and never was able to hush up his humbug, say body.

No, gentlemen: It will never do to advertise. Keep your name out of the papers, and you will be able to keep your goods (if the sheriff will let you). Let the public come in and ask for what it wants, after asking if you have it. Never cry down the public's taste. If you remove your store, don't let the papers find it out, but let your customers run all over town hunting for you. It will exercise their walking faculties. Don't advertise. It will save you so much trouble. You will have to wait so many customers, and that will tire you. Oh no, don't—don't advertise; by all means don't.—*Atlanta New Era.*

Liberal with Other People's Money.

The Helena (Ark.) *Clarion* says of the black and tan Convention, now in session at Little Rock:

The Conventionists have become liberal supporters of the press at the cost of the people. There are many honest, hard working tax payers in this county who can't subscribe and pay for one paper, but these spoilsmen vote themselves *ten daily papers* and charge the expenses upon the people. Here is the resolution adopted against the protest of the Conservative members:

Resolved, That each member and officer of this Convention furnish to the Secretary a list of papers for which he wishes to subscribe, and that the Secretary subscribe to such papers to be paid out of the moneys that may be appropriated to pay the expenses of this Convention; provided that no member shall be allowed more than ten daily papers, or weekly papers equivalent to that number of dailies. Approved.

TRANSPORTATION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2 34 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday)	5:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m
Somerville Accommodat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:55 a.m.	5.10 p.m

The 2:00 p.m. train will not stop at Flag Stations, unless signalled, west of Grand Junction.

Connects with Mississippi Central going North.

Junction Accommodation connects with Mississippi Central Railroad going North and South.

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.

TICKET OFFICES 278 Main street and at Depot.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 6th, 1868.

Trains will leave Memphis as follows:

Morning Express, 7:00 a.m.; Evening Express, 3:30 p.m., railroad time, which is fifteen minutes faster than city time. Both trains run

THROUGH TO LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, and make direct connection with Jeffersonville Railroad

For all Eastern and Northern Cities.

Evening Train from Memphis connects with U. S. Mail Line steamer, running double daily steamers between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Passengers by evening Train reach Nashville at 6:40 a.m.; Cairo at 4:00 a.m., and St. Louis at 2:00 p.m. next day.

36 to 48 Hours Quicker than by Boat.

Trains arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. and 3:50 p.m.

For Through Tickets at No. 237½ Main street, or at Depot, head of Main street.

Bagg